

CHRISTMAS CARDS

A beautiful new assortment just opened.
It isn't too early to get the Christmas Cards you will send to your friends away.
Early comers get the best.

The Hotel Street
Stationer

A. B. ARLEIGH & CO., LTD.

The Hotel Street
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PRACTICAL PLANTER LAUDS FILIPINOS FOR WORK ON PLANTATIONS

Says They Are More Contented
Here Than Immigrants
from Europe

"In all the lighter work of a plantation the Filipino will come up to any labor we have now," said a practical planter who has dealt with many nationalities among field labor for a number of years, in reply to a request from a Star-Bulletin reporter for an opinion on the native of the Philippine Islands when set down upon the cane-fields of Hawaii.

"As compared with the Portuguese and Spaniards, the Filipino is more contented as a new arrival. No matter how hard the conditions, while undergoing adjustment to the strange country, the Filipino will put up with anything.

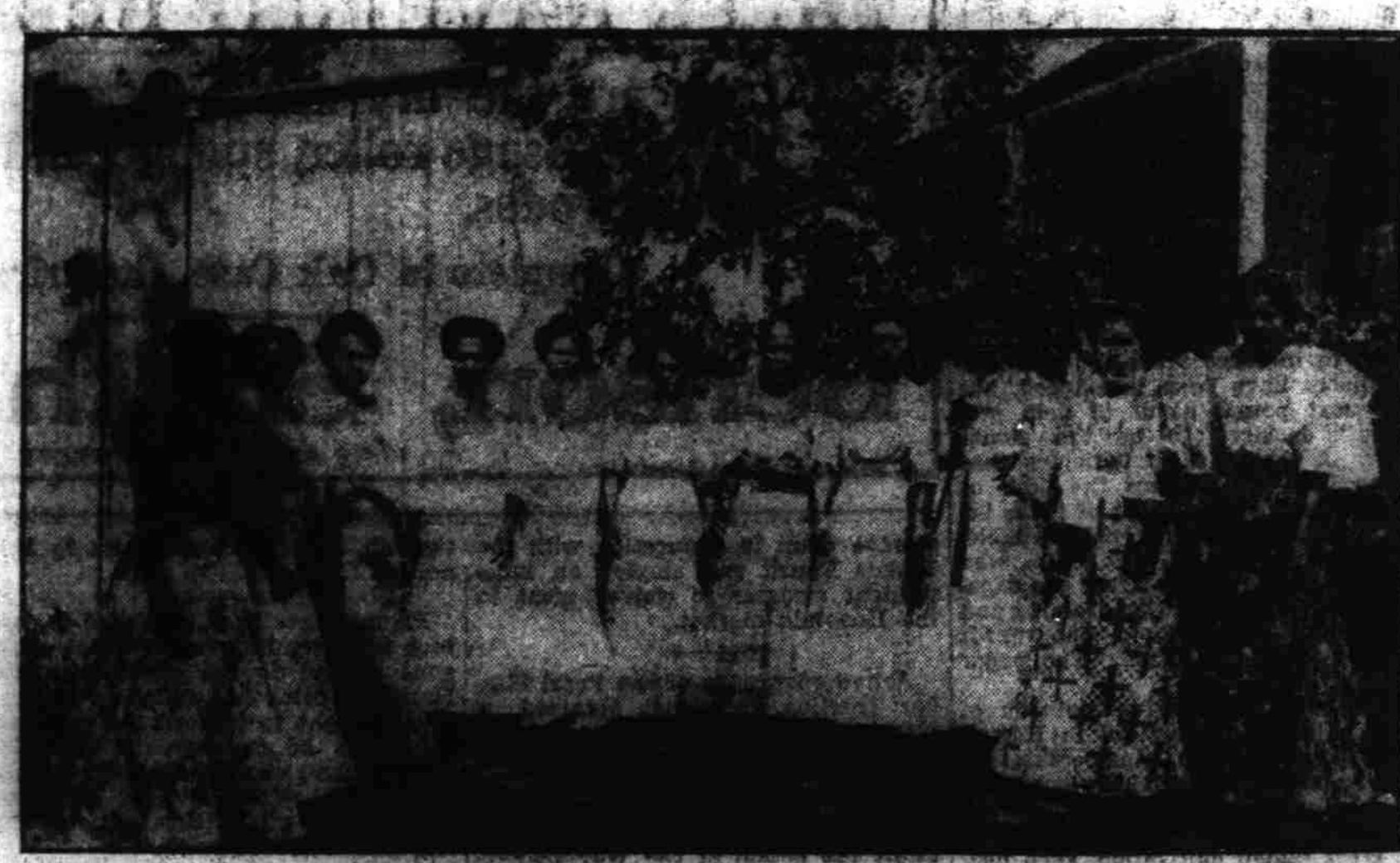
"In their camp and personal appearance they are clean, both physically and morally. After they have become acclimated, the Filipinos are very steady. Even in the case of new arrivals, they cheerfully go to work the day after they arrive.

"As cultivation contractors they are as satisfactory, or even more so than any labor we have ever had. They are far superior to the Koreans, and equal to the Japanese.

"They enter into the social life of the place more than any other labor, gaily practicing their native dances to the music of their own orchestras. They dress well and they do not patronize the Oriental stores to the same extent as other races.

"The Filipinos are bringing their families here more and more, and there is a better class of them coming now than at first. With regard to honesty, I can say that there has never been anything lost in any Filipino camp that I know about. There is no thieving and their court record is good.

"They work 90 per cent of the time, taking twenty-six days for a month's work, and some make 100 per cent. This is the record I hear of them in different districts. Another good quality is their skill in handling animals.



GROUP OF FILIPINO WOMEN AT WAIALUA

They readily take to mechanical lines, such as carpentry and concrete work. And if they are sent to a distant gulch they do not have to be watched. Their fidelity to duty will take a high rating.

"In the care of their homes they evince a liking for tidiness and pretentious appearances. They go in for athletic sports, baseball being in greatest favor. In the quick adoption of American customs the Filipinos are ahead of other races. They do not hold to their national customs so tenaciously as the Portuguese and Japanese.

"Their frugality is average. Some of them put money in bank, and some remit money to their friends, while others spend pretty well up to the limit of their earnings.



SEVERAL GENERATIONS IN ONE HAPPY FAMILY GROUP

WAR AGAINST HATED TURKISH RULE

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by announcing her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which under her able policy of development had become two of the most valuable of the Balkan provinces. The acquiescence of the other powers to this high-handed act was in a measure forced on them by their own troubles elsewhere, which made them disinclined to mix themselves in the under-box of Balkan politics.

But it is to this most despised, much-abused Berlin treaty that the Balkan coalition now turns for backing in the position they have taken. Article XXIII states: "The Sublime Porte undertakes scrupulously to apply in the island of Crete the organic law of 1868 with such modifications as may be considered equitable.

"Similar laws adapted to local requirements, except as regards the exemptions from taxation granted to Crete shall also be introduced into the other parts of Turkey in Europe for which no special organization has been provided by the present treaty.

"The Sublime Porte shall deputize special commissions, in which the native element shall be largely represented, to settle the details of the new laws in each province. The schemes of organization resulting from these labors shall be submitted for examination to the Sublime Porte which, before promulgating the acts for putting them into force, shall consult the European commission instituted for eastern Roumelia."

Briefly, this means that other parts of Turkey in Europe—the application being notably to Macedonia—should be put under international control the same as was done in Crete. This, the allied Powers say, has never been done and they demand that the provisions of the treaty be enforced.

Toward the close of 1902 insurrection after insurrection called attention seriously to the problem of maintaining peace in Macedonia. Macedonia, it may be observed, is unknown to the Porte, which recognizes only the vilayets of Monastir, Kossovo and Salonica, and the problem which is called the "Macedonian" problem is merely that of the anarchy in these vilayets, which is more intense than anarchy elsewhere in Turkey owing to the rivalry of the Christian nationalities, who are more closely intermingled

here than elsewhere. In the hope of averting international intervention, the Sultan promulgated his own scheme of reform for that section in December, 1908, but in the meantime Austria and Russia had come to an understanding of their own and they devised a scheme of reform which, as the two most interested Powers, they were to put into execution.

Both the Austro-Russian plan and that of the Sultan failed. The next effort at reform grew out of the meeting of King Edward and the Czar of Russia at Reval four years ago, but before this could be carried out the revolution unexpectedly came in Turkey and with it the promises of a representative government and equal treatment to every subject of the Ottoman empire. For the moment all parties concerned seemed to believe in the golden prospect. Bulgarian priests killed Mohammedan teachers in the street and the great powers stayed their reforming hands and stood aside to let the Young Turks put their house in order.

Instead of granting, however, equal privileges in Macedonia, the Young Turk committee undertook a process of "Turkification" by which all race and nationality was to be obliterated and everybody was to be an Ottoman subject all under the domination of the Turks.

But with a people who had struggled as long for their rights as had the Christians of Macedonia such a plan read failure from the first. The opposition which they made brought on only persecutions and the conditions instead of becoming better under the constitution grew even worse than they were in the time of Abdul Hamid. The Bulgarian secret committees, which had been very active for years, renewed with more vigor than ever before their plans for racial and national recognition. One of their leaders expressed their determination in saying that they must have autonomy of government for the Bulgars that remain in Macedonia and that they will have this even if they force the Bulgarian Government into a war with Turkey.

The Bulgarians are only one of the Balkan nationalities that have been involved in this Macedonian struggle. They are most numerous in the northern part of the country and along the border of the kingdom of Bulgaria. To the east of them is

"Old Serbia" and in Novi-Bazar are a considerable number of Serbians. They are opposed by an almost equal number of Albanians, who have spread from their highlands to the west into the vilayet of Kossovo. The Greeks, who are perhaps the greatest in number and who have been considered as having the greatest advancement in the establishment of schools and churches, occupy much of the southern portion of Macedonia, Thessaly and the Chalcidice. While all these people intermingle to some extent in parts of the country, yet this division is pretty closely followed, and was for years taken advantage of by Abdul Hamid in his consistent policy of stirring up race hatreds and religious prejudices among them.

Seek Escape from Moslem Rule.

To aid all these harried people in their effort to escape from the Moslem rule, which is no less hated by them whether it goes under the name of Abdul Hamid or Young Turk, is the avowed motive for the aggressive actions of the allied Balkan powers. Their motives are, it is asserted, wholly altruistic. But the Balkans have never been the field of much altruism, and the European Powers are asking themselves what in the event of this war being successful, they are going to get out of it and just what each of the four States actively involved will demand as its share.

Bulgaria's Dream.

Bulgaria's dream is very naturally for an extension of the borders of her own kingdom, so that they would include about the same territory that was granted to her by the treaty of San Stefano. This would include a great bulk of the Bulgar speaking people of Macedonia and would make her unquestionably the dominant power of the Balkans.

The Hellenic aspirations would include the annexation of Crete and many of the islands of Aegean with strong Grecian sympathies which have recently fallen to the Italians. She might demand some territorial extension on her northern border

A WEDDING PARTY. NOTE THE BRUSHING BRIDE.



THE FILIPINOS HAVE FORMED A VERY GOOD ORCHESTRA.

up perhaps to Salonica.

The Serbian ambition, which is shared with Montenegro, includes the possession of old Serbia and Novi-Bazar and a union between Serbia and Montenegro, which would thus strengthen both of the kingdoms and give Serbia, at present hemmed in on all sides, an outlet to the Montenegrin seaports.

It is very doubtful, however, that even in the event of bringing Turkey to their own terms the ambitions of these little states would be gratified, as there are larger and more powerful claims to be considered. Austria-Hungary and Germany are hardly more likely to look upon the establishment of a great Bulgarian state, which might be an ally of Russia with any more favor now than they did at

the time of the drawing up of the Berlin treaty. Neither would Austria-Hungary wish to see a strong south Slav state arise south of the Danube. Slav people in the dual monarchy. The possession by Serbia-Bazar would defeat the Austro-Hungarian plan for an unobstructed advance to Salonica.

The secret partition of European Turkey, which it was generally believed was arranged by the late Count Aehrenthal, was the broad plan which included the absorption of Serbia and Montenegro into Austria-Hungary. The understanding which Count Aehrenthal had reached with the Prince of Montenegro was believed to be one of the steps in this plan. The recompense that Serbia and Montenegro were to receive was that they should

form a part of a southern Slav kingdom that would change the dual monarchy into a triple monarchy. Italy, in satisfaction for the non-interference of Austria in her plans to absorb Tripoli, was to offer no objection either to this plan or to any aggression along the Albanian coast. Greece was to receive Crete, the Greek islands of the Aegean sea and the southern angle of Epirus. Bulgaria was to receive large accessions of territory in Macedonia and to carry her border line almost to Salonica. Great Britain, it was believed, would be satisfied to have her position in Egypt "regularized," and Russia was to receive her long-coveted free passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Turkey was to retain as the remnant of her once great empire the whole of her Asian territory, together with Constantinople, the shores of the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

But in all these plans, whether the altruistic ones of the small Balkan states or the ambitious one of Austria, acquiesced in, so it is believed, by the other great powers, there still remains the doubtful consideration of the total subjugation of Turkey.

It must be remembered that the combined armies of the allies will hardly exceed in number 120,000, while Turkey has a force estimated at 1,000,000. She has the great Asiatic province to draw from, and the Turkish soldier, it has always been admitted, is a good fighting man. In the organization of her army on a war basis and in the conduct of a war Turkey would have to deal with internal conditions that she has never had to face before, but it is not at all certain that these would be to her disadvantage. The war with Italy has given no clue to Turkey's real military resources, and it is certain that a war carried on in Macedonia would be an entirely different proposition from the one just concluded in Tripoli.

Certainly Turkey seems to be welcoming the possibility of showing her strength as a fighting nation. She anticipates a victory that would regain her much of her lost prestige in European politics, but more especially she relies on such a war to strengthen the position of the present government with the Asiatic provinces, which have been deeply angered and humiliated by the inability of the government to prevent Tripoli, a Moslem possession, falling into the hands of a Christian power.

In a war to retain possession of part of her own territory and hold it for the Moslem faith, and particularly in a war where she can show her full military strength, Turkey will have a cause that will draw the attention of the disaffected peoples from their grievances and unite them in a common patriotic cause.

Bulgarian troops have captured another Turkish garrison and the Serbian fighters have occupied five towns. The Princess Maria Theresa, wife of Prince Ludwig, who is heir to the Bavarian throne, has just died at Sorrento, Italy.

Over 36,000 fourth-class postoffices have been placed in the civil service lists for the first time by order of President Taft.

Johany Evers is to be manager of the Chicago Cubs, having signed a five-year contract. He supercedes Frank Chance, who has been dropped by Owner Murphy.

URGES CHURCH ADVERTISING

(Continued from Page 14)

has failed largely by her own attitude toward herself, to impress the world with the tremendous importance of her message and her mission. She has spent too much time in making excuses for her failures and too little time in keeping the world in touch with her marvelous power. Her attitude has been entirely too much that of a mendicant begging support, rather than a leader commanding allegiance.

This is why, I say, that the time has come for the church to break away from its conservatism and spend some of its money—even though the heaviest is often raised with some difficulty—from its benevolent contributions—upon self-advertising. It is just as consistent to spend money to get men to attend church as to provide the best possible talent to entertain and inspire them when they are once there.

The aim of the church is not only to minister to the spiritual needs of its own membership, presumably already interested in religious matters, but to reach and interest those not now connected with or particularly interested in any form of religious work. This can be accomplished most quickly and most effectively by talking to them through the medium that they can best understand and appreciate—the advertising columns of the daily newspaper.

The man who never sees the inside of a church—who never comes into contact with religious workers, who never of very seldom sees an item of religious news in his favorite newspaper—would be attracted by strong, dignified advertisement that presented to him the biggest and best promise and scope of religious enterprise.

Even though the newspaper does not run a religious news column, this other form of publicity is necessary. Religious news is not the type of publicity that is going to interest the man who is on the outside. It will unquestionably stimulate the interest and arouse the more hearty cooperation of the present membership—but to attract the man who is at present uninterested—to command his attention and win his cooperation—the display ad is unquestionably the most effective method. It is used extensively in the Mass and Anglican Forward Movement. The conservative charge of the Christian Conservative Congress conducted what was probably the most extensive advertising campaign ever used in connection with any religious convention.

On a small scale our advertising in the Union Meetings in the Blue Islands are demonstrating the effectiveness of this method of publicity. Our meetings while Dr. Goodspeed was here; average attendance 500—more than twice as many as some of the leaders thought we would get. Those of us who have had experience know it must be big enough to compel notice; strong and pointed—to arouse interest.

Perhaps not the least of the benefits to be derived from the largest publicity which the church is giving to its work is the reflex influence upon the church itself. It is coming to be a fundamental principle with the best advertisers that the firm that advertises has got to bring up its goods to the level of the advertisement or else they will soon be found out and their trade will fall away as fast as it comes.

Just as the church that goes before the community regularly with the claim that its services are helpful and that everybody is welcome, must make good that claim, both in the quality of the sermon and service and the gentleness of its hospitality.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. de la Nux and family desire to express their thanks for the sympathy of all friends in their late bereavement and for the beautiful flowers received—advertisement.

BRO. BENJAMIN COUGH REMEDY
For Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, etc.
Solely Prepared by
B. B. BENJAMIN, Proprietor
Canton, Mass.